

BOOKKEEPING by Hongkong methods
with the best materials, and under
the management of
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Always pronounced equal to home
work, and prices very moderate.

PLANTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
moderate prices at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
All profits are read and all work
superintended personally. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done anywhere else. Estimates given.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above
SOCIETY will be held on WEDNES-
DAY December 18th, at 12 o'clock, in the
City Hall, Hongkong.

The Public are invited to attend.

F. H. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [2527]

FOR SALE.

A NEW STEAM LAUNCH, built of
the best Copper, fastened throughout
length 32 ft. Beam 6 ft. Depth 4 ft., Engines
and Surface Coating, Consumption
of Coal about 1 ton per week.

Apply to

J. W. KEW,
Care of CARMICHAEL & CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [2528]

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525 E.C.

A MEETING of EMERGENCY of ZET-
LAND LODGE will be held at the
FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MON-
DAY, the 9th Inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [2529]

ST. JOHN'S LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the
above LODGE will be held in the
FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on
THURSDAY, the 12th Inst., at 8 for 8.30 P.M.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [2530]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, TIENTON, HANKOW,
and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship
"TEUTZER,"

Captain Riley, will be despatched TO-MORROW,
the 7th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [2531]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA AND AMBOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"YUNENSANG."

Captain W. Waddell, will be despatched as
an above TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at 5 A.M.
This steamer has superior accommodation for
First Class Passengers, and

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [2532]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA."

Captain Hull, will be despatched for the above
on SUNDAY, the 8th Inst., at DAY-

LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAYRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1895. [2533]

SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"TROCAS,"

Captain F. C. Barry, will be despatched as above
on or about the 15th Inst.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1895. [2534]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"PRODIGE CASTLE,"

Ferguson, Master, will sail here for the above
part and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & CO.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [2535]

GROUNDNUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by

the Naval Storeholder, M.M. NAVY,

at the Auction Room of WEDNESDAY, the 11th

inst. for the SUPPLY of GROUNDNUT

OIL for the Use of H.M. NAVY.

Printed forms of Tender and further Particulars

can be obtained on Application.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender

is reserved.

H.M. NAVAL YARD,

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1895. [2536]

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEWSPAPER

will be Published very soon,

to be called

HUMPHREYS' CLOCK.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1895. [2537]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO,
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND REDUCED.

SPECIAL SUNDAY TRIP TO MACAO.

WEATHER permitting the Hongkong

will leave Hongkong for Macao next

SUNDAY, the 8th December, 1895.

The Journey will have Macao

10 P.M.

There will be a RELIGIOUS PROCESSION

in the Afternoon and in the Evening a THEATRICAL
PERFORMANCE and CONCERT.

Return Fare \$2. Non Single or Second Class.

Fares, Passengers have option of returning

Second Class at \$1.50 or First Class at \$2.

Other Services 50 cents each way.

TICKETS obtainable at the COMPANY'S

COUNTER or on the Steamer before sailing.

T. ARNOLD,

Agent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1895. [2538]

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INTIMATION.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

has just received Fresh Supplies of

WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERY

AND

DELICIOUS SWEETS,

of the Highest Quality and Purity.

These include—

CADEBURY'S SPECIAL CREAMES

PATE D'ABRICOT, JORDAN ALMONDS

CARAMELS, PRALINES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATE,

NOUGAT, FRUIT JELLIES,

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS,

METZ FRUITS,

ASSORTED TOFFEES,

MIXED BONBONS,

FREY'S CHOCOLATES.

TANGERINE BISCUITS,

OIL GE PASTE, ORANGE ROLLS

etc., etc., etc.

Together with the Latest Novelties in

FANCY BOXES,

which are very suitable as Seasonable Presents for Ladies and Young People.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY and CONSERVES in Large Assortment from the Best PARISIAN HOUSES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1885.

the strength of the squadron, and are sending out the cruiser *Invincible* to replace the *Caroline*. They are evidently in no panic, but they are evidently deemed the situation to be less settled and matters in China generally to be more precarious than formerly. The French Government, which also reinforced their squadron in China, are not only maintaining the additions but propose to send out more vessels. Germany, who formerly was content with keeping one or two cruisers and a gunboat on the station part of the year, doing duty also in other portions of the great Pacific, now maintains quite a formidable squadron in Chinese waters.

Lastly the United States, after resting satisfied for years with representation by a few obsolete wooden vessels, now sports the stars and stripes on a large armoured cruiser and several modern ships of considerable speed and armament.

Like the fleet gathered in Levantine's waters watching developments in the Sultan's dominions, the foreign squadron in the Far East are gathered for something more than the mere protection of foreign lives and property. They are here to watch events in China, Japan, and Korea; they are waiting to see what is the next move in England, that has been going on for years to secure predominance in the Central Kingdom. They represent the anxiety of each great Power not to be left in the cold by any chance there should cause a breaking of the porcelain.

Most of them are ready, no doubt, to collect the chips, and those who do not covet possession are doubtless anxious to assist in mending fractures. No one Power desires to provoke war; it is even possible that no one Power wishes to acquire any exclusive benefit; but there is an absence of perfect trust in each other that compels all of them to assume an attitude of distrust. Nor do they trust China. They recognise that in this Empire which scarcely ever boasts possession of one capable official now Li Hung-chang has lost prestige and power, foreign interests are not safe from attack, and that it may be necessary to maintain by force the rights acquired by Treaty. For some time to come, therefore, the political situation in China is likely to continue unstable and may become complicated. It is probable, however, that the Powers have a sufficient general understanding to prevent any chances of quarrel unless some new and wholly unexpected development takes place. There certainly seems for the moment no cause for alarm. England and Russia appear to be good friends, though the latter is obviously using France as a convenient tool to further her ends, and Germany is content to remain a quiet observer of events. It is far from our purpose to sow discord or even to suggest suspicion, but we hope that the British Government, while giving other Powers due credit for pacific intentions, will keep a bright lookout for all contingencies.

No anonymously signed communications that have appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of *Dawn* Papers should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address, *Prairie*, P.O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6TH, 1885.

This change in the political situation in the Far East since the war broke out between China and Japan is very strongly marked. Scarcely anything is as it was prior to that conflict. China is no longer a Power to be reckoned with. She is now generally regarded as a huge but flabby Empire held together rather by the mutual jealousies of other countries than by her own powers of cohesion. She is destitute of any army worthy of the name; she has yet no trained troops that can stand the shock of encounter with disciplined soldiers. Her navy is practically a vanquished quantity, for the Nanyang Squadron is for the most part a collection of small untrained cruisers quite unable to meet the squadrons of the Western Powers, while the Foochow and Canton fleet are only useful for policing the coasts and keeping down piracy. The corruption of the officials, the main cause of the collapse of their defence when engaged with the Japanese forces, has not been affected by the long-roll of reverses, and the same evils infest the manufacturing as before the war. There seems literally so moral health in China; the taint of corruption hangs over every class, penetrating every strata of society. No sign of improvement, no appearance of a desire to wash and be clean, to accomplish a moral regeneration, can be traced in any section or class of the people. Attempts are being made in a perfunctory and casual kind of way to reorganise the navy, which may by and bye assume more concrete shape, and efforts will undoubtedly be put forth to reconstitute the land forces, such as they are, but it will be some time before China will be able to command respect much less excite fear.

This being generally recognised, the Western Powers have become uneasy lest some state, more aggressive than others, should quickly profit by the weakness and inertness of the Peking Government to secure a footing on the soil of the Celestial Empire. It is alleged that the fear of this prompted the three Powers, Russia, France, and Germany, to intervene to prevent Japan acquiring territory in Manchuria, and ever since the conclusion of peace on an uneasy feeling has prevailed that some Power or other is seeking for concessions from China which shall give the concessionaire a hold over the decrepit Empire. The foreign squadrons, which during the recent war were greatly strengthened, have not been cut down to their normal strength. On the contrary, some of them have even been increased. The Russian Government are sending out additional to their already formidable fleet, which will soon comprise four ironclads, five armoured cruisers, one third class cruiser, five sloops, and three gun-boats, of a slightly greater total tonnage than the British squadron in these waters. The British Government, which some time since withdrew the *Crescent*, *Gibraltar*, *Pallas*, and the *Pigeon*, have lately decided to retain the *Edgar*, *Spartan*, and *Zeus* on

the strength of the squadron, and are sending out the cruiser *Invincible* to replace the *Caroline*. They are evidently in no panic, but they are evidently deemed the situation to be less settled and matters in China generally to be more precarious than formerly. The French Government, which also reinforced their squadron in China, are not only maintaining the additions but propose to send out more vessels. Germany, who formerly was content with keeping one or two cruisers and a gunboat on the station part of the year, doing duty also in other portions of the great Pacific, now maintains quite a formidable squadron in Chinese waters.

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It is reported from Korea that a royal edict has been issued commanding all men and women to dress in European style.

According to the *Standard* correspondent of the Hongkong Standard, Mr. Townsend, a merchant of Chonmoo, and agent for the American Trading Company, has proceeded to Ningpo, and is engaged in a mining engineer on a gold mine. He is reported to be a man of great experience and knowledge. It is stated by the *Standard* that he has made a mining concession to the company referred to for a term of twenty years. The mining engineer is said to have recently reported concerning the prospects of gold mining in the province.

We translate the following from the Manila *Concordia*:—“According to a telegram received by the business agent of the Philippines Mining Syndicate, sent from Mr. D. H. J. Carnegie, the manager at the mines, an American citizen, there has been made of rich mineral deposits discovered in the hills of Jamaica, the analysis of which has given a result of twelve and a half carats to the ton, of which a larger trial will be made by the crushing machine. The thickness of the vein cannot be determined at present, but there is reason to believe that there is abundance of mineral, but it is very refractory and for this reason has to be reduced in size. In London, for it is a good mineral net throughout. At San Francisco a good vein has been discovered, giving an analysis ten caravans per ton. We give the name of the mine, the thickness of the vein cannot be determined at present, but it is very refractory and for this reason has to be reduced in size. 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MINTUES.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN.—The members are aware that one month is to be given to consider the Appropriation Bill, and I propose that we adopt on this occasion the course which has previously been adopted, that is, to take each item on the Bill, and explanations can be given on any item that hon. members ask about. I take it that that course is agreeable to hon. members.

The whole of the items were adopted with the exception of one—Military Expenditure \$40,000.

In regard to this.

Hon. C. P. CHATER said—I would ask that consideration of this item be postponed till the next meeting.—The answer to his Excellency's despatch was received by the Unofficial Members late on Monday afternoon, and we have scarcely had time to go through it. I would therefore ask that the consideration of this question be postponed till this day week.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not quite understand the hon. member. Do you mean to say that the consideration of this question should be postponed in the Finance Committee till next week?

Hon. C. P. CHATER.—Yes.—The CHAIRMAN.—Do I understand you to mean that we are to hold an adjourned meeting of the Finance Committee before the meeting of Council, so that we can consider this item in Finance Committee first and then in Council?

Hon. C. P. CHATER.—Certainly.

Hon. Ho KAI.—In consequence of the despatch laid on the table yesterday, I should like to have a few words to say on this subject.

The PRESIDENT.—I am sure the Government has no desire to hurry the consideration of this matter, but the despatch of course has been in the hands of the Unofficial Members for some days, and the despatch was also published at the earliest opportunity. However, our time is limited.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.—We understood, at the meeting we had to-day, that there are other despatches of a former date from the Governor containing certain recommendations in support of what had been represented to the Government by the Unofficial Members in the matter of the £10,000 contribution. If those despatches could be supplied to the members of the Committee, it would be the most convenient.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think all the important despatches have been printed and laid on the Council table.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.—I understand several despatches had been written by the Governor. At the opening of the Council last year he addressed us, saying that he had sent in to the Secretary of State on some other occasion, forwarding the views of the Unofficial Members on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will ask his Excellency if he has any other information to give to the members, but it must be clearly understood that this item must be brought on at the Council next Thursday. It is important that we should have the estimates items at an early date, and there can be no delay after next Thursday.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.—Are there any other despatches?

The CHAIRMAN.—I am unable to answer any question of that kind? The question was answered practically in Council, when the despatches were read on the Council table. I think his Excellency has given us all the information of which the Unofficial Members in the world have laid it on the table. It is impossible to wait any longer than next Thursday. In fact, it is at the present request of Unofficials who has taken place already. The Government does not want to appear to be hasty, but it is necessary that the estimates should reach home at an early date. I understand the Committee has no objection to adjourn till next Thursday, say till a quarter to three.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.—What time is the Council meeting?

The CHAIRMAN.—At half-past three.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Members might not have time to say all they have to say before the meeting of Council, and we could not keep the Council waiting.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think a quarter to three will be quite enough.

Hon. C. P. CHATER assented.

Hon. Ho KAI.—We shall wait Wednesday for sunrise.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.—I think it suitable to thank the members for their concurrence.

The CHAIRMAN.—That gives us three hours now. I hope hon. members will have made up their minds so fully on the subject that discussion will not be necessary.

Hon. C. P. CHATER.—Our minds are made up, but we want to consider this mode of procedure. There is scarcely one of us that has not made up his mind to vote against it, but what other course of procedure we may follow we do not know.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Government does not desire to appear to hurry matters, and is agreed to meet on Thursday next at half-past two. I trust that will be convenient for officials and Unofficial Members. This item is therefore left over for consideration until next Thursday.

The Public Works Extraordinary items were then passed off.

ADJOURNMENT.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Committee stands adjourned until Thursday next at 2.30. That is all the business, gentlemen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

THE SCRATCHING OF THE POLICE TRADES AND FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—Will you allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to call attention to the football match which was to have taken place this (Thursday) afternoon between the Hongkong Football Club and the Hongkong Police. The match was arranged more than a fortnight ago. The Hongkong Police, however, gave notice of their intention to scratch about four or five hours before the time fixed for playing. It would avoid much inconvenience to opposing teams if timely notice were given of any such intention.—Yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE CLUB TEAM.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1895.

LIGHT IN THE "CHINA MAIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—The following is an "elegant extract" from your contemporary:—"It is easy for any Chinaman of good standing to get an annual pass, and he exemption from carrying a gun, and he has no friends to back him up, and the mandarins are not life long, but this is the case."—

I have the honour to be, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

Editor of the "Daily Press."

The Right Honourable George Chamberlain,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies &c. &c. &c.

THE SUPREME COURT FUNDS ORDINANCE.

The objects and reasons of this Bill were read a first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State, and the Ordinance shall be called an Act to amend an Act of the Supreme Courts Ordinance, 1891, of the Straits Settlements, under which the Court-martial are placed on deposit with the Colonial Treasurer, and the Government is made liable to make good all moneys so placed on deposit, together with interest at the rate of two per cent per annum.

Where the parties desire to obtain a greater sum than the amount on deposit, as provided by the Bill, they may apply, for an order of the Court to sanction any particular investment.

The Bill is very similar to the Straits Settlements Ordinance above referred to, which was based upon the Imperial Act 35 and 36, Vict. cap. 42, 1891, 14-19.

MR. JUSTICE ACKROYD'S PENSION.

The following despatch respecting Mr. Justice Ackroyd's pension has been before the Legislative Council for consideration:—

Sir.—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the rate at which Mr. Justice Ackroyd should be allowed to draw his pension, I transmit to you the enclosed copies of correspondence from which you will perceive that I have thought it better to conclude the point which he contended for.

"I was aware that my predecessor had only a few months to live, and I did not wish to run the risk of his being disappointed; but whilst I recognise the force of the arguments which found most weight with him, I have thought that there was a doubt as to the manner, though some weight, was not made clear to Mr. Justice Ackroyd at the time of his appointment; it was preferable on grounds of public policy to leave the pension to him for his lifetime.

The pension will amount to two-thirds of \$3,400, or, in other words, to \$5,600, which at the exchange rate of 42/2 to the dollar, will be equal to \$21,163 lbs. 4d. a year.

of Government and Administration, and his own fate. Shanghai thinks the gods that we might be allowed to do without ones. As an old resident I consider the light and peace a good one. As far as I can remember it was given effect to in a reasonable manner, and was not objected to by the Chinese, till Mervin, the Commissioner, and the two others, have the honor to be, Sir William Robinson, R.O.M.C., Governor Sir William Robinson, R.O.M.C., No. 4c, &c.

DISCRETION.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1895.

THE AMOUNT PAID IN PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS, ETC.

The following statement showing the total cost of personal emoluments, pension, etc., for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday:—

1892.	1893.	1894.
Average Exchange	Average Exchange	Average Exchange
2/10/-	2/6/-	1/1/-

Salaries (including Allow.)

\$821,569.52 \$750,851.13 \$764,837.04

Pensions 67,065.54 68,769.79 100,077.28

Exchange Compensation

6,576.21

Total \$888,506.00 \$837,557.92 \$866,893.53

The figures for 1895 cannot be ascertained, as the accounts for the year cannot yet be closed.

A. M. THOMSON,
Acting Treasurer.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1895.

THE STANDING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT BILL.

The objects and reasons of this Bill, read a first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, are as follows:—

The principal object of this Ordinance is to stand the documents in the schedule to be stamped with the official seal at any time, or to be signed, countersigned, or initialed, or otherwise marked, in the presence of the Collector, or a slightly enlarged discretion with regard to the remission of penalties, and to reduce the penalties from ten and twenty times the amount of deficient duty to four and ten times such amount, respectively.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday a series of papers relating to the military contribution was laid on the table. The despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State concerning the communication from the Unofficial Members, the Unofficial Member's communication aforesaid, and the Secretary of State's reply. The two latter have already been published. The Governor's despatch is as follows:—

Government House, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Ripon's despatch, No. 156 of the 27th June last, on the subject of the military contribution to be paid by this colony.

2.—On receiving the despatch I at once communicated it to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who forwarded it to the Secretary of State.

3.—I enclose a copy of what I have done.

4.—As you are aware, no municipality exists in Hongkong, and for that reason no distinction has hitherto been made between the revenue collected for general and municipal purposes. But, though no such distinction has been made, there are certain items of revenue which may legitimately be regarded as municipal, and which, if a municipality existed or were created, would be entitled to be taxed.

5.—In this connection it should be remembered, as the Unofficial Member pointed out, while not opposing the principle of fixing a proportion of the revenue as the amount of the military contribution, urge that what may be regarded as the municipal items of revenue should be exempted from the percentage to be charged, such exemption having been granted in the case of the Straits Settlements.

6.—In my opinion, while not opposing the principle of fixing a proportion of the revenue as the amount of the military contribution, urge that what may be regarded as the municipal items of revenue should be exempted from the percentage to be charged, such exemption having been granted in the case of the Straits Settlements.

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